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VOL. LXXX--NO. 108

VICTORIA B. C. TUESDAY OCTOBER 18 1898

FORTY-FIRST YEAR

WHAT YOU WANT

Is it Silverware, Cut Glass, Purses,
Cutlery Novelties, or is it Watches,
Brooches, Bracelets, Chains, Links?

Is it for Toilet or Table use? For your own requirement or for presents?
No matter what, we think we can supply you. This year we have more than
doubled our stock in every line and we feel satisfied you can find what you
want at the right price.

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SEE THIS BOTTLE?

ASK
FOR
IT....

Hudson's Bay Co.

AGENTS



KLONDIKE OUTFITTING

WILSON BROTHERS
Wholesale Grocers

Have the largest and best selected stock in the city of PROVISIONS, GRO-
ceries, TOOLS, COOKING UTENSILS, TEXTILES, ETC. We have had
large experience as to what goods are required and how to pack them so
that they may arrive at their destination in good order.

76 and 79, 80 Wharf St., Victoria, B.C.

A BOUQUET OF FLOURS....

Has gathered to please
the wise housekeeper. All
brands are represented, and the
quality of each kind is so well
known that we need say little
in their praise. The stock is
new, and contains all the nutri-
tive elements of the grain.
We sell on a small margin of
profit, and therefore offer the
best value in town.

E. J. Saunders & Co.

Open Day and Night. Telephone 426.

---J. E. PAINTER---

Wood and Coal at Current Prices

TRUCK AND DRAY WORK DONE.

Office: 25 Cormorant street; Res: 17
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Klondike Information Bureau.

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Real Estate, Mining Shipping and Customs
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Incorporated 1891.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO
BRANCH OFFICE, 35 YATES ST.

Subscribed Capital \$3,000,000.00
Paid Up Capital, Dec. 30, '97, \$469,109.92

HUNTER & OLIVER, Solicitors

A. J. WRIGHT, Superintendent Branch Office, Victoria

E. W. DRAKE, Provincial Manager

FOR SALE—Well bred fox terrier pups.
One light truck. Hartman & Co., 75
Yates.

HIGH LIFE

CIGARETTES

Are, without doubt, in
quality and price.....
The Very Best Made

At E. A. Morris'



Headquarters for

MINERS' SUPPLIES

SIMON LEISER & CO.

Victoria, B.C.

Time and Money Saved



By buying your groceries for cash. We are
watching the markets, which are advanc-
ing. The boom throughout the Dominion
has advanced the price of butter, cheese,
coal oil and dried fruits. Short crop of
raisins. Pigs and currants will make a
small profit on the market.

Owl Milk, 3 Tins - 25c.
Boned Chicken, Turkey and Duck 25
Tru a Tin of Glam Nectar - 25c.
Granulated Sugar, 20 lbs. - \$1.00
Morgan Eastern Oysters.

DIXIE H. ROSS.

\$500,000.00

To Loan on Improved City Property

And for building purposes
AT LOW INTEREST.

Pay off Old Loans at High Interest and SAVE MONEY.

D. H. Macdowall,
Commission Agent, Room 4, Williams Bldg.
28 BROAD ST., VICTORIA, B. C.

AGENT FOR
Enamelled Iron Signs,
Steel Rails, Beams, Brass Plates, Sheets Etc.
Hydraulic Power Transmission by Compressed Air.

STOCKS FOR SALE.

Golden Cache	11 1/2
Monte Christo	10 1/2
Carnes Creek Consolidated	10
Dardanelles	10
Deer Park	10
Gopher	10 1/2
Glant	10 1/2
Good Hope	10 1/2
Homestead (assessments paid)	10
Nelson-Pearman	10
Iron Colt	10
Cut 18 Months	10
Silver Bell	10 1/2
Virginia	10 1/2
Iron Horse	10 1/2

Quotations for other stocks to be had on
application at our office. List your stocks
with us, as we are in daily communica-
tion by wire with Toronto, Montreal, Spo-
kan, Rossland and other outside cities.

FIRE INSURANCE.

We beg to solicit a share of your fire
insurance business in any of the follow-
ing companies: Scottish Union & National
Insurance Co., Alliance Assurance Co.,
Atlas Assurance Co.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

On Pandora street (9 rooms).....	\$2,500
On Bell street (7 rooms).....	1,500
On Belleville street (13 rooms).....	7,500
On Cedar Hill road (5 rooms).....	1,200
On Cameron street (5 rooms).....	850
On Cook street (7 rooms).....	2,250
On Cradford road (5 rooms).....	1,000
On Dallas road (5 rooms).....	3,000
On Esquimalt road (5 rooms).....	800
On Green street (4 rooms).....	600
On Green street (3 cabins).....	670
On Kane street (8 rooms).....	3,100
On Oak street (1 room).....	250
On Simcoe street (5 rooms).....	750
On Pembroke street (5 rooms).....	600
On Sayward avenue (2 houses and large stable).....	1,250
On Vancouver street (5 rooms).....	1,200
Lots for sale on Dallas road (40x120), \$1,200 each; on Michigan street (40x240), \$1,200 each; on Simcoe street (40x240), \$500 each. These are cheap lots and worth securing.	

A. W. MOORE & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Real Estate Agents,
86 Government street.

PLATE GLASS INSURANCE—Lloyd's

Plate Glass Insurance Co., of New York.
J. W. Mellor, agent, guaranteeing replace-
ment within 24 hours. 1624

PAINT YOUR BUGGY with Mellor's Car-

riage Paint, 85c. Send for colors. Mel-
lor's Bath Tub Enamel, 65c.; Floor Paint,
\$1.50 a gallon. J. W. Mellor, Port street.

MR. HERBERT CUTHBERT

The Leading
Auctioneer

Is instructed by Mr. J. A. Lawrence, who
requires more capital in his business, to
sell by auction at the

Real Estate Sale Rooms, 17 Trousseau Av.

—on—

Tuesday, Oct. 18, at 2 p.m.

upwards of

40 Beautiful Lots in Victoria city

Situate on Richmond avenue, below Rock-
land avenue, off Oak Bay avenue, near
Cathlamet Bay road. These lots are 52x120,
more or less, and are mostly cleared. Terms
\$25 cash, balance \$10 per month; interest
5 p.c. or 5 p.c. discount for cash. The
most sought after residential portion of
Victoria is undoubtedly Cathlamet Bay road
and vicinity, and is evidenced by the fact
that many advertisers for houses stipulate
that they shall be in the neighborhood. Home
seekers, speculators, investors, builders
architects and others should prepare for
this sale. It is an opportunity of a life-
time to secure beautiful lots upon which
a whole terrace of attractive, artistic cot-
tages could be built at your own price, and
on such easy terms as have never before
been offered at a public sale. Maps showing
the property will be ready Tuesday next,
and all information can be had at the
offices of the undersigned.

HERBERT CUTHBERT, Auctioneer.

Mining Shares.

1,000 Athabasca	54
5,000 Gopher	3 1/2
5,000 Gopher	3 1/2
5,000 Van Anda	4 1/2
2,000 Deer Park	19 1/2
5,000 R. E. Lee	14 1/2
2,000 White Deer	17 1/2
1,000 Iron Horse	17 1/2

We are advising our clients to make
some good buys just now, and invite you
to call. We have daily wires from all
points. See our large quotation board.
CUTHBERT & CO., Mining Brokers,
17 Trousseau avenue.

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

Dawson Postmaster at Long Last
Instructed to Improve the
Service There.

Elective Council for Yukon in
Prospect—Aberdeens' Last
Days in Canada.

Why U.S. Thanksgiving Day Was
Adopted—New Scheme for
Next Year.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
Ottawa, Oct. 17.—Hon. R. W. Scott
states that the government were led to
fix the date of Thanksgiving Day so late
in the year on the representations of the
Montreal shipping men last year that a
holiday in the closing days of the ship-
ping season was very injurious to their
business. Next year the government
would probably select the last Thurs-
day in October as a convenient period
for outdoor military exercises.

The post office department promises to
rectify the abuses at Dawson as soon
as possible. The new postmaster, Mr.
Hartman, is authorized to engage what-
ever staff he requires.
Lord Herschell is expected here on
Friday to be the guest of the Earl and
Countess of Aberdeen. They are at
Kingston to-night, bid good-bye to Ot-
tawa on the 22nd or 23rd, going to Tor-
onto, thence to Montreal and Quebec,
sailing on the 11th ship.

Ottawa admirers of Gladstone are be-
lieving the markets, which are advanc-
ing. The boom throughout the Dominion
has advanced the price of butter, cheese,
coal oil and dried fruits. Short crop of
raisins. Pigs and currants will make a
small profit on the market.

AUCTION

Under instructions from Mr. Moffat, who
is leaving for New Zealand, I will sell at his
residence, 131 Port Street, on

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 19, AT 2 O'CLOCK

Desirable and Well Kept
Furniture and Effects

Singer Sewing Machine, Marble Time-
piece, Bed Lounge, Dining Table and
Chairs, Battered and other Chairs, Rockers,
Book Case, Linoleum, Brussels and Tap-
estry Carpets, Stair Carpet, Fender and
Fire Irons, Pictures, Lure Caskets, Poles,
Dresses, Lamps, Crockery, 3 Hardwood Bed
Sets, Mattresses, Blankets, Feather Pil-
lows, Bed and Table Linen, Cook Stove,
Cooking Utensils, etc.

W. T. HARDAKER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION

Under instructions from Mrs. Gold and
Mr. Summers, I will sell at Salesrooms, 133
Government street, corner Pandora street,

On Tuesday, October 18, 2 p.m.

Household Furniture and Effects

In great variety—3 Bedroom Suites,
Weyers, Wires, Box and Hair Mattresses,
Blankets, Lounges, Pictures, Cook
Stoves and Heaters, etc.; also Store Coun-
ter and Glass Door Shelving, New Awning,
Good Spring Cart and 5-year-old gelding
at commencement. Terms cash.

W. JONES, Auctioneer.

...AUCTION...

Fine Class Furniture, Piano, Etc.

On Wednesday, Oct. 19, at 2 p.m. sharp

I am instructed to sell on the premises,
32 Quebec street, near Oswego street, a fine
lot of valuable Furniture and Effects,
consisting of Walnut Writing Desk, Oak
Dinner Wagon, Cabinet and Sideboard,
Dining Table and Chairs, Carved Rocker,
Engravings, East India Chairs, Handsome Sofa,
Carvers, Plate, Fish Kives and Forks,
Fish Slice in Mahogany Cases, Plated ware,
Brick-iron, Brussels Carpet, Fancy
Lamps, Brass Fender and Irons, Pine Table
Linen, Set of Golf Clubs, Balls and Stand,
Axminster Carpet, Lane Stool Chairs and
Tables, Vienna Chairs, Handsome Sofa,
Beautiful Mantle Mirror, Carved Flower
Tables, Walnut Bookcase, Canterbury
Music Stands, 2 old octagon Ironware
Plates, Fine Worked Japanese Silk Cur-
tains, 3 Pine Lace Curtains, A BEAUTI-
FUL TOYED KIRKMAN PIANO, Pillows, Han-
dkerchiefs, Elzendorf Quilt, Lot of Linen Sheet-
ing and Pillow Cases, etc. Handsome Oak
Bureau and Chest, Carvers, Carved Rocker,
Stool, Toilet Sets, Oak Bedroom Set, Pil-
lows, Bedding, Camp Bedstead, Furniture,
etc., Mexican Saddle and Cantenas, Gar-
den Tools, Kitchen Stove and useful Furni-
ture.

The premises will be open to inspection
on Tuesday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

GEORGE BYRNES, Auctioneer.

THE POINT AT ISSUE.

Paris, Oct. 17.—The peace commis-
sion will meet again on Wednesday next.
During Tuesday's session the commis-
sioners were occupied with the Spanish pre-
sentation of Tuesday last, and the Ameri-
can answer submitted on Friday.
The examination of the Ameri-
can witnesses on the subject was not
concluded to-day, and will be concluded
at the next adjournment, when the Spaniards
will doubtless reply in writing, the con-
clusion of the subject soon following.
The interchanges regarding Cuba are
so far advanced that the Spaniards will
not fail to understand the United States'
determination not to assume part or the
whole of the so-called Cuban debt of four
hundred million. It should not, how-
ever, be understood that the Ameri-
cans during the course of the confer-
ence have been unimpaired of certain
(Continued on page 2.)

RALPH CHURTON

AUCTIONEER
62 DOUGLAS STREET.

Periodical Sales.

Furniture Bought for Cash.

Oil is the life of paint. English linseed
oil is the best oil in the world. We im-
port pure English linseed oil exclusively.
J. W. Mellor, Fork street (above Douglas).

HAY, HAY—100 tons of straight
timothy to arrive on Monday night; your
inspector invited. Sawyer, Food Co.,
Ltd., City Market. Telephone 413.

ING ASKED TO SUBSCRIBE TO A NATIONAL ME-

Major Walsh's recommendation that
half the Yukon council be elected is
likely to be carried out next session.
It is understood that the post of gold
commissioner for the Yukon resigned by
Gordon Hunter, of Victoria, will be
awarded to E. C. Senkler, a barrister of
Nelson, B.C., son of Judge Senkler, of
St. Catharines.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS WRECKED

At Full Speed It Crashed into Freight
Train With Awful Result.

London, Oct. 17.—A terrible railway
accident occurred this evening on the
Great Central railway near Barnet,
about eleven miles north of London.
An express train going at the rate of
a mile a minute came into collision with
a freight train that was switching across
the track at Barnet Junction. The ex-
press piled up a complete wreck.
Nine dead and thirteen seriously in-
jured have been recovered from the
wreck. Others are under the debris.

IF SPAIN HAD KNOWN

Would She Have Surrendered Cuba
to an Army Unequal to
Its Conquest?

One Reason for Raising Debt Issue
—Americans Not Buying What
They Possess.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Information has
reached the war department that a high
official of the Spanish army very recently
made the statement that had the
Spaniards been aware of the condition
of the American army, its inability to
withstand the hardships of a campaign,
its lack of medical and other supplies
and general inefficiency, as told in the
American papers, the Spaniards would
not have given up, but would have con-
tinued fighting for a long time to come,
fully believing that they would have
been able to prevent the capture of Cuba
by American arms. This statement is
known to have been made to the Ameri-
can officers now in Cuba and causes
some uneasiness in official circles as it
may mean that the Spaniards are not
ready to yield the island under the terms
of the protocol.

It is believed by officials in Washing-
ton that had it not been for the outcry
regarding the army and the conduct of
the war there never would have been
any question raised by the Spanish peace
commissioners regarding the Cuban debt.
It is pointed out that under the protocol
the sole question left for the commis-
sioners was the settlement of the Phil-
ippines, and that nothing was said about
the Cuban debt or any other Cuban
question by those who are in a position
to know. It is asserted that the Madrid
government was aware when it asked
for peace and when negotiations were
opened that it was useless to ask that
the Cuban debt be taken into consid-
eration by any commission and that it is
only since the reports of the bad con-
dition of the United States army have
reached Madrid that the question has
been raised.

Another matter that caused grave con-
sideration in the war department
is the temper of the Spaniards
in Cuba and the fear
that the impression which now prevails
there may lead them to regard the Ameri-
can troops of not much account, and
act accordingly after the occupancy by
the United States. The matter has
been discussed in the war department
and it is probable that when the troops
are sent to Cuba there will be a force
of such size and character as to give
the Spaniards a different impression of
United States soldiers than they now en-
tertain.

"The impression among the Spaniards
in Cuba," said an officer in a position
to know what is going on, "is that the
American soldiers are weak and puny.
incapable of withstanding hardships and
whom it will be an easy matter to van-
quish. This feeling may make it diffi-
cult for the Americans at first. This
impression is due to the charges that
have been made against the war depart-
ment with such virulence and insistence
during the past few months."

THE YUKON DEPOSITS.
Dr. Nordenskiöld, professor of miner-
alogy at Uppsala University, has return-
ed from the Yukon goldfields where he
has been to report for the Swedish gov-
ernment on the formation of the country,
its richness and future outlook. He
says the Yukon country is very rich and
will be productive for a long time to
come. "I have a very large collection
of minerals for my government. I dis-
agree with all those mineralogists before
me. I claim that huge deposits of quartz
have or will be found that are responsi-
ble for the vast areas of auriferous
gravel. The gold at present found
comes undoubtedly from the old river
beds, but they are very different from
the Arctic rivers on the other side of
the world. The field must be limited.
The quartz will be low grade and found
nearby. The gold has not been carried
by glaciers. There will be no other
Klondike in the Yukon. The Stewart
river district is slate, consequently dis-
appointing for gold. Pine creek is not
rich. I have investigated the entire
country. The rich auriferous gravel is
in a comparatively small area."

A. L. PONDRIER SUICIDES.

The body of A. L. Pondrier has been
found in the woods of Queen Charlotte
Sound with a revolver clutched in his
right hand, evidently a case of suicide.
Mr. Pondrier was from Victoria, and
very widely known on the Pacific Coast.
He had a syndicate of papers he wrote
for on mining matters and was credited
with being an expert mining man. His
last work was writing up the Ashcroft
trail for the Spokane Spokesman-Review,
as the best route by which to reach
Klondike. It is believed here that being
naturally melancholy when not actively
employed, the depressing influence and
awful loneliness of the woods of Queen
Charlotte drove him temporarily insane.

GENUINE ENGLISH ASBESTOS PIPES

(Jackson's Patent)

50 cents Each at

HARRY SALMON'S

Yates and Government Streets.

Send orders through mail if you can't call.

The Colonist.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1898.

Published by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,

Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

CIVIC REFORM.

The citizens of Victoria will probably be asked to meet in the city hall on some evening next week to consider matters relating to the government of the city. It is now some weeks since Col. Prior first gave notice that he intended to invite the people to come together and talk the matter over, and the reason that an earlier date has not been fixed is that he was desirous of discussing the various questions involved with a number of the citizens, so that when the meeting is held something may be accomplished. Civic problems are usually difficult, and those relating to Victoria form no exception to the general rule. Many interests have to be consulted and wide differences of opinion have to be reconciled. To ask the people to come together and submit a cut and dried programme for them to adopt would be to invite defeat, no matter what the merits of the plan might be. On the other hand to call a meeting and have no suggestions to offer would be a profitless undertaking. How to hit a happy medium between the two extremes is what Col. Prior and those with whom he has consulted on the subject have been endeavoring to decide. It is right to say that in taking hold of the matter at all, Col. Prior has not been influenced by any ulterior motive, nor is he desirous of giving effect to any particular proposition. He moved in the matter only because of a sense of public duty, and so that the result of the movement is the betterment of the condition of the city, he will be quite satisfied, whether his own ideas are or are not carried into effect. We feel it due to him to make this statement, because he came forward largely in response to the call for reform which found expression in many ways through the columns of the press.

Many things must be discussed, and it is very clear that they cannot all be discussed advantageously at one meeting. Among them are the city charter, the number and mode of election of aldermen, the relations of the schools to the city government, the permanent executive staff of the city, the debt, the improvement of streets, the water supply, sewerage, fire protection and so on. Any one of these subjects presents difficulties, when it comes to being treated in a business-like way, and others when it comes to securing for any solution of it the assent of the people. It would be an error for any number of persons who might constitute themselves into a committee, to formulate a plan, covering all these points, and ask a public meeting to ratify it, and citizens may rest assured that those who are active in moving for reform have no intention of doing anything like this. On the other hand it would be useless to attempt to frame any scheme covering the necessary features in a public meeting. When the city of St. John, N.B., found itself in need of a new charter, the provincial government, at the request of the city, appointed a commissioner to frame one and after devoting some months to the task, he reported a charter, which was endorsed by the city council and passed by the legislature. The city government is being carried on under that charter with very great satisfaction. When Seattle a few years ago felt that its old charter had outlived its usefulness, a commission was appointed by the city council to frame a new one, which was afterwards adopted by popular vote. In both these cases the commissioners took evidence and suggestions from any source from which they were tendered.

But important as a city charter is, the choice of men to carry it into effect is equally so. A mayor and aldermen who are abreast of the times are needed, and by this we mean men who not only appreciate what a city like Victoria requires at this juncture in its history, but are prepared to take the lead in bringing it about. Here public opinion must do its work. It may as well be admitted now as later in the discussion, that the necessary civic improvements cannot be made without the expenditure of a good deal of money. To get this money the assent of the taxpayers will be needed. There exists here, as in every other place, an element opposed to any expenditures except those that are absolutely essential. To such we say that they are confronted with a few conditions which cannot be shirked. Our city is not keeping abreast of its neighbors in civic improvements. If it is not intended to let everything continue on the down grade money must be spent some time, and the longer the delay the larger the sum will be. Property holders, who think that if they delay new people will come in and take up the burden of improvement, make a mistake. New people will not come unless the town is made attractive to them. Things may be good enough for us, who are used to them, but they fail to attract men of means, who are looking for homes or investments. Such persons will seek towns that, though they may be inferior to Victoria in beauty of surroundings and other respects, exhibit greater evidence of progress. Investors like to place their money in something that is appreciating, not in what is at a standstill or going downward, and

they form their opinion on these points upon what appears on the surface. The men who have most to gain from the improvement of Victoria are the large property holders. They have a direct financial interest to secure by lending their aid to make the city as attractive as possible. We hope that when the proposed meeting is held, the attendance will be large and representative.

"QUI S'EXCUSE, S'ACCUSE."

The Toronto Globe devotes a long article to "The Yukon Investigation." Two columns are taken up with it, and about the only thing not dealt with is the investigation. It is a long and labored effort to excuse the conditions existing at Dawson, and the excuses justify the proverb with which this article is headed. They are a substantial indictment of the methods which have been applied to the administration of the Yukon during the last year.

The first section of the article admits the need for a thorough inquiry and asserts the fitness of Mr. Ogilvie for the work of investigation. It has taken the Toronto paper several months to reach this conclusion, but its admission of the need for a thorough overhauling of the administration of affairs endorses the position taken by the Colonist and other papers long ago, and for which they were roundly condemned by the Liberal press. It says that the officials themselves demanded that Major Walsh should make an investigation, but that he had no power to administer an oath. This is the lamest sort of an excuse. It was as easy to clothe Major Walsh with that authority as it was to invest Mr. Ogilvie with it. This information as to the desire of the officials puts a new face on the matter. We were told that there was really nothing to be looked into, that we were simply giving currency to a lot of Seattle yarns and to the grumblings of disappointed tenderfoot who had come home poorer than they went out. We were told that the only trouble was that a lot of unruly Americans were restless under the rigid enforcement of Canadian law. And we were soundly berated for being so unpatriotic as to give publicity to such unwarranted things. Now we are told that so great was the feeling at Dawson that the officials themselves insisted upon an inquiry. It would be interesting to learn how long the Globe has known this. It would be interesting to know why, in view of this request of the officials, the government declined to order an investigation until after the London Times joined in the demand for a probing of the matter to the bottom in the interest of the good name, not of the officials but of the Dominion of Canada.

The second section of the Globe's article is an apology for the postal accommodations at Dawson. It admits that these were grossly inadequate, but claims that it could not be helped, because the business developed faster than the ability of the department to take care of it. This is not an excuse; it is a confession of incapacity. If Mr. Mulock did not know that thousands of people were going into the Yukon, that the mail service would be irregular, and that, when letters did get in, there would be a great rush for them, he was the only man in North America who was ignorant on these points. The excuse given by the Globe is simply a confession of complete neglect. The post office department practically did nothing at all, but left the mail arrangements for 20,000 people in the hands of the Mounted Police, with no appliances to do business with. It is idle to say that nothing better could have been done. The right man in the right place would have provided against the contingency which arose, and which everyone saw would necessarily arise.

The third section of the Globe's article refers particularly to Mr. Gordon Hunter, and inferentially it is an admission that it was a mistake to make such a man as Mr. Fawcett gold commissioner, and a still greater mistake to provide him with insufficient assistance. Why was not sufficient assistance given? Every one knew that the force in the Gold Commissioner's office was utterly inadequate to the work assigned to it. Why has it taken a chorus of complaints from the press, from Klondike to London, to get this fact into the head of the minister who should have known it before anyone else? It is all very well to talk about new and unprecedented conditions, but the existence of these conditions was known long ago, and the remedy could have been applied at a much earlier day. No one has said very much in regard to the hopeless misconception, which Mr. Sifton and Mr. Mulock seem to have had of what the administration of the Yukon would call for, and the extraordinarily inadequate preparations made to meet the emergencies which were certain to arise; but there is much complaint, and it is wholly justified, at their needless delay in meeting what they were told were crying wants. Why, we ask, did they wait until the inefficient administration, to use the mildest term applicable, became a scandal before providing the remedies now talked of?

The fourth section of the article administers a little salve to Mr. Sifton's views. It tells us that: Mr. Sifton has taken hold of the Yukon administration with the vigor and energy that have marked his official course since assuming control of the Interior Department, and the people have now the assurance that all charges of misfeasance will be cleared up and all suspicion of unfairness removed. The honor of the Dominion will be vindicated, and if any have been guilty they will meet with their deserts.

What the country would like to know is why Mr. Sifton did not take hold of this matter long ago. We should have supposed that the needs of the "situation unprecedented in modern history," to quote the Globe, would have stimulated him to action much sooner.

We repeat that the Globe's article,

read without bias, is a strong arraignment of the failure of the two departments most directly concerned with providing for the needs of the Yukon miners. It fully substantiates all that the Colonist and other critics of the administration have contended for. We direct attention to the fact that we have made no specific allegations against any one, but have only urged that an investigation should be made into the grounds for the scandals regarding Dawson officialdom. This investigation is now to be made, and the reasons why it is to be made are precisely those which we gave as the reasons for demanding it. If the result of it is that the officials are cleared of charges of wrong doing, the two ministers above named must be found guilty on the showing made by the Globe, of complete incapacity.

THE YUKON GOLD COMMISSIONERSHIP.

Commenting upon the appointment of Mr. Gordon Hunter to the Gold Commissioner's office of the Yukon, the Toronto Globe said: "Mr. Gordon Hunter comes of a family that has abundantly proved that it possesses brains." While this is true, Mr. Hunter is about the last man to ask that he should be judged from what his family has been. He is one who stands upon his own merits and can do so with confidence. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has the satisfaction of knowing that in selecting Mr. Hunter for the responsible position of Gold Commissioner, he gave the greatest satisfaction in Victoria, where both Mr. Hunter and the duties of the office are well understood. It was felt that a gentleman of integrity and ability had been named for a post of great importance, and the feeling of regret because of his inability to hold the post is universal, although we are all glad enough that British Columbia will not be deprived of his presence.

It is pleasant to be able to speak thus of an appointee of the opposite party, for the occasions when such language can be used are none too numerous. If the person, who has been named for the post now, is a man of Mr. Hunter's type, there will be hereafter no cause to complain of the manner in which that department of the Yukon administration is conducted.

QUARTZ IN KLONDIKE.

No doubt seems to exist as to the presence of extensive deposits of auriferous quartz in the neighborhood of the Klondike placers. Mr. Dawson and Mr. Ogilvie both led us to expect such discoveries. It is premature to express any opinion as to the part these deposits will play in the future of the Yukon, but it may be stated with positiveness that if development shows the veins to be continuously valuable, quartz mining will become a highly important industry there.

The world has as yet only a vague idea of what the Yukon country is likely to produce. Thousands of men have gone North, but of these only a small percentage have been experienced in the seeking for the precious metal. Most of them have been utterly without any knowledge of what to do in order to find gold, and would not know gold-bearing ore if they saw it. Moreover, the country is very difficult to prospect. The distances are great. The means of transportation are imperfect on the main arteries of travel and absolutely non-existent elsewhere. The wonder is not that no more is known, but that so much has already been ascertained about it.

Is not the Winnipeg Telegram unreasonable when it says that the taxation and charges upon Yukon miners are so heavy that the burdens imposed by the Transvaal are "liberality in comparison?" It is a mistake to spoil a good case by exaggeration. There is already sufficient ground of complaint against the manner in which the Northern gold-fields have been handled without inventing grievances that can be promptly shown to have no existence. For ourselves, while holding that the royalty is too high and probably not judiciously imposed, we are not by any means prepared to clamor for much reduction of the share, which the Yukon miners have to pay towards the expense of governing the country. A very large proportion of them are foreigners, who will remain in Canada only long enough to make a competency and will then go and live elsewhere, and it is right that they should pay at least what it costs to provide the mining community with orderly government and facilities of communication. What we think the people should unite in demanding is that the miners should get what they pay for. It would be a mistake to insist upon a recognition of grievances which are more imaginary than real, which cannot, indeed, be sustained before the bar of intelligent public opinion. If the Conservatives were to come into power, to-morrow, they would feel bound to make the Yukon self-sustaining, and it is bad politics, to put it on no higher plans, to pretend the contrary.

The Toronto Globe expresses the belief that "British Columbia will produce men to match her mountains." We are not quite sure how this is going to be about the men. Much will depend upon the way the boys conduct themselves. Cigarette smoking and late hours in questionable company will prevent the development of a high type of youth. But when it comes to young girls, we are prepared to match the Coast of British Columbia against the world. If you doubt it, take a walk through the streets of Victoria and Vancouver and notice the young girls that are growing up, those that have had all or most of their development in this climate, and you will not lack for proof. There are no finer specimens of girlhood anywhere to be found. The boys will have to take better care of themselves than many of them are doing or they will be outclassed.

Major Walsh was sent to Yukon, and has come back; Mr. Wade was sent there and has come back; Mr. Fawcett was sent there and is coming back just as soon as he can; the administration of affairs has given rise to great scandal; there is to be an investigation; the postal service has been bungled; the transportation problem was worse than muddled; the militia business was grossly mismanaged; there is complaint and dissatisfaction on all sides. Yet we are told that the manner in which affairs have been carried on in the Yukon country reflects the highest credit upon the government.

That story, which was telegraphed about a week ago from London to the effect that the Queen had a narrow escape from death through her horses running away, has been diminished to a very trivial affair indeed. All that happened was that one of her horses shed a little bit. It is said that hundreds of telegrams of congratulation reached Her Majesty from all parts of the world, and she herself was obliged to send many messages to her family. The original report of the incident was modest enough, but it grew and it grew the further it went.

Some of the Eastern papers are exhibiting spleen because Mr. Chamberlain did not visit Canada. It was expressly given out when he left Great Britain that his visit to America was purely on private and family matters, and he was in no way responsible for the programme of visits ascribed to him. Hence criticism upon his failure to carry it out is wholly uncalled for.

The prize money distributed to the officers and men of the United States navy varies from \$100,000 to Admiral Sampson, to \$30 for some of the men. Dewey gets only \$9,000, and Schley \$8,000. In the distribution of fame Sampson takes a place below either of the others.

The Brandon Times says that the grand "round-up" of freaks, with which Mr. Sifton is endeavoring to settle the Northwest will render it impossible to induce British or Eastern farmers to locate themselves in the country.

Our senior Vancouver evening contemporary remarked last Saturday: "The World was never in such a hurry as it is at present." May we ask what is the occasion for our contemporary's unusual haste?

A schoolboy defends his fellows from the charge of interrupting Mr. Best's lecture. We hope he is not mistaken, and congratulate him upon standing up for his companions, if they deserve it.

Calgary looks forward to commanding the flour and meat trade of Kootenay. Recent railway construction is favorable to this ambition.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AT QUEBEC.

Toronto Mail and Empire.

None of the Canadian provinces awaits the outcome of the joint high commission's labors with more interest than British Columbia. Though few, if any, of them are of its submitting, a large group of its most momentous issues have been drawn into the conference.

First, the fate of its great sealing industry is at the balance. The United States, which controls the rookeries of Behring Sea, is bent on having also a monopoly of the seal-hunting business. That once secured, the occupation of Victoria's sealing fleet is gone, a large amount of capital in vessels and outfit is wiped out, a flourishing mercantile business maintained by the industry is killed, and a large number of families are thrown out of a living. The province, of course, cannot subject itself to this loss without adequate indemnity. What will the indemnity be? Certainly it must be something very much larger than the value of the vessels and other equipments. That would be but the price of the stock; there remains yet the price of the goodwill. What really is to be ascertained is the present worth of the whole industry, which has practically an unlimited life expectancy. To the cash value of the fleet it is proposed to add a clear title to a gateway into the Yukon from the head of the Lynn Canal. But, however valuable that may be, it would not be a fair exchange for Canadians' rights of seal-hunting on the high seas, as the territory in question is, we repeat, proposed to add a clear title to a gateway into the Yukon from the head of the Lynn Canal. But, however valuable that may be, it would not be a fair exchange for Canadians' rights of seal-hunting on the high seas, as the territory in question is, we repeat, proposed to add a clear title to a gateway into the Yukon from the head of the Lynn Canal.

At all events, before our commissioners can agree to discuss such a proposal for the settlement of the seal question, they must first settle the boundary question, and find whether we have not already the land at the head of Lynn Canal. Instead of confusing two unrelated sets of rights, and thus blindly working to a settlement, each should be reduced to the utmost distinctness. British Columbia is not more interested in getting a fair equivalent for its sealing industry than in securing a final delimitation of the boundary between its own lands and those of the Alaskan strip on the coast. It is most important that it should, if possible, have an uninterrupted British route from tide-water to the interior of the Yukon gold fields; that it should be thus independent of the United States customs agents, who in the past have harassed the trade by their vexatious and arbitrary regulations; that it should be able to participate freely in the coast carrying trade, without interference from United States navigation laws; that by this exemption from foreign restrictions it should develop a large commerce and shipping trade at its ports, and through its great railway terminal put Eastern Canada in the closest connection with the Yukon. The boundary question, therefore, by itself, disentangled from the sealing question, is of immense moment to the province. Then there is the question of the development of the territory. The full rights of the subordinate questions of foreign miners' rights, of alien labor, of American railway competition, of Canadian duties on ores, of Canadian smelting and domestic smelting, of Canadian versus American supplies of manual labor, and of the rights to the mining camps. On the questions of alien mine-owners and of alien labor, the two parties should easily be able to come to an accommodation. Both questions have disturbed British Columbia, and the former of them was the subject of a

provincial bill that almost became law. American railway competition should not be so easily disposed of. Already the United States transcontinental system throws three branches into British Columbia, and Mr. Corbin sought to introduce a fourth by way of the Kettle Valley into the Boundary region. Now that the Northern Pacific has purchased his trunk system—the Spokane Falls line—efforts will be resumed to have the Kettle Valley road pushed through. That would mean the subjection of the Boundary region to the United States smelting industry. It would also mean an increased hold upon the British Columbia market by United States farmers and manufacturers. Mr. Martin proposes that the United States remove the duty on Canadian ores, and that United States agricultural products be admitted on easier terms into British Columbia. That would be bad for our smelting industry and bad for our farmers. The right solution of the matter would be the imposition of a stiff duty on lead bullion. Then there would be the market in this country for the output of our own silver-lead smelters. These, consequently, would flourish, and add the consuming capacity of their industry to that of the mining industry, and in this way afford an increased demand for the farm produce and manufacture of Central and Eastern Canada.

Thus the questions affecting British Columbia are not only numerous, but they are also of the utmost importance to that province and to Canada as a whole. There are none that are more, however, which Canada needs the help of the United States to deal with, except the boundary question. We have no need for raising any of the others.

Do not despair of curing your sick headache when you can so easily obtain Carter's Little Liver Pills. They will effect a prompt and permanent cure. Their action is mild and natural.

BRAIN POWER OF PLANTS.

The effect of the electric light on plants has revived interest in the question of the brain power of plants, and many illustrations are given in proof of the fact that brain power can and does exist apart from a visible brain. In the early days of the treatment of plants with electric light the light would kill them. There are now some plants which are prevented from sleeping, and the result in the case of perennials would be to greatly weaken their constitution. The following year's growth would be poor and scanty, and in some cases the plant would barely keep alive. The symptoms were analogous, in fact, to those which would be exhibited in human subjects under the same treatment. It is noteworthy that all the functions of plants can be arrested by the application of chloroform or a weak solution of opium or other soporific. In regard to the shoot of the germinating seed upward and the root downward, there must be a directing force, or brain power. There is no structure in plants more wonderful than the tip of the root. The course pursued by the root in penetrating the ground is determined by the tip. Darwin wrote: "It is hardly an exaggeration to say that the tip of the radicle, endowed as it is with such diverse kinds of sensitiveness, acts like the brain of animals." Arthur Smith fully maintains this view, and while contending that plants do possess brain power, argues that they sleep and require rest not only for their physical but for their nervous organism. He holds that it is impossible to witness certain organs taking determinate positions and directions, surmounting intervening obstacles, moving spontaneously, or study the manner in which they are affected by stimulants, narcotics or poisons, and yet declare these phenomena to be caused by a different power than that which produces similar actions and effects in animals.

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My face was covered with pimples and blackheads, and I began to feel them. Sarsaparilla, but after the use of this medicine a short time I was entirely cured. I cannot recommend it too highly since it has done so much for me." May Ryan, North street, Oungh, Ontario.

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British Naval Station, Esquimalt

Goodaere Lake, Beacon Hill Park

A Portion of the Business Quarter

Swans in the Lake, Beacon Hill Park

Each picture has a charm and beauty of its own, and has more the appearance of a little gem in water colors than a mechanical production. The reproduction of the "Parliament Buildings" is vividly realistic; "Goldstream" is presented in its beautiful dress of various greens, the falls being at their best; "Esquimalt" is probably the best picture of the harbor and ships that has ever been taken; "Goodaere Lake" and its surroundings is a beautiful picture, as is also the "Swans in the Lake." "A Portion of the Business Quarter" gives an excellent idea of the solidity of that section of Victoria, although the point of the Indian reserve from which it is taken does not make the best of foregrounds. The coloring is soft, warm and pleasing, and true to the subject treated. Ordinary photos of the same size, 9x8 inches usually cost 50 cents each, whereas this Portfolio of Six Pictures, any one of which is worthy of a frame, can be had for the sum of

ONE DOLLAR

"Pictures of Victoria and Vicinity"

is the most satisfactory evidence of the loveliness of Victoria and its surroundings that has been presented to the public; sent abroad it will give an excellent impression to those who have not yet visited here; it will also prove a delightful reminder to those who have. While being an excellent advertisement for our beautiful city, the pictures will be valued for their own artistic merit.

The number issued is not large, and as there will be a heavy demand for them immediately, especially for the holidays, all desirous of securing the collection should purchase at once. They may be had

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Letters to the Editor

THE BOYS DEFENDED.

Sir: In Sunday's edition of the Colonist some person made a statement to the effect that "the school boys made such a noise that it was impossible to hear Mr. Best's lecture." I will admit there was a disagreeable noise in the hall, but on behalf of the school boys I will say that the noise was not caused by the school boys, but by certain boys that do not go to school at all.

B. C. S.

Victoria, Oct. 17, 1898.

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

Sir: I supposed that we paid "road taxes" to have the roads and bridges kept in repair, and safe to travel on, and have only, since the present government came into office, discovered how ignorant I have been, for it now appears that orders have gone forth that no money is to be spent and nothing is to be done to roads till they are dangerous.

It also had an idea that we paid for protection in the shape of police, but find that they are now ordered not to leave their stations or patrol till they receive information of outrages having been committed. This will, no doubt, be a very popular regulation among the sellers of liquor to Indians; but whether it will be approved by those who pay money into the government's hands to have security for life and limb, we shall only know when the next election takes place. We have seen the same dodge in the old country. Cut down all expenses at any cost, and discharge all who can be got rid of. Pose before the constituencies as having reduced public expenditure, and when the next government comes in run them out again for repaying what has been left to go to ruin.

A COUNTRY TAXPAYER.

October 15, 1898.

VICTORIA'S FINANCES.

Sir: Our gallant Colonel Prior's scheme to improve Victoria should meet with the hearty support of all men of business, but more especially the board of trade. This intelligent body of business men have lately proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that in some cases they allow people to trade with the city more ornamental than useful. The reasons why Victoria is behind the times are many. And, sir, with your permission, I will endeavor to point out some of them: Twelve years ago last June there was one house in Vancouver, that town being wiped out by fire; so people came to Victoria, liked the climate, scenery, etc., and stayed here. About twelve months afterwards the C.P.R. was finished, and people came here by the thousands. Some had money and bought property, making their homes here. The Cassiar miners also came to Victoria about that time, with their sacks of gold dust. The city boomed, everyone had plenty of money, and lots of work on buildings, roads, streets, bridges, parks, water works, etc. During the building boom in this city houses were built in out of the way places, and the city grew to truly a noble city, roads and sidewalks to them, and now the taxpayers have to keep those roads and sidewalks in repair, which should never have been made. At length the building boom got played out, the ratepayers telling the mayor they would not grant another dollar for any public works. From that time this Victoria has been gradually going down. It is my firm conviction that there is only one way by which our fair city can hold its own, namely, by productive labor and encouraging all kinds of industries. The great body of workmen who were here at the time of the boom would have remained had there been any kind of work to get; but they have gone to fields afresh and pastures new, and their places taken by John Chinaman.

Victoria is an ideal city of homes so far as it goes; but mountains, scenery, bathing air and moonshine to keep the pot boiling and keep the wolf from the door. I would now most emphatically impress upon the gentlemen of Mr. Prior's convention the necessity to create as soon as possible some permanent works that will give employment to the men, boys and girls of Victoria. I am personally acquainted with a number of married men who are, and will be, compelled to go away in order to find work. Working men and their pay roll are the foundations to every prosperous town, and the distant municipalities must not forget the smallpox scare and also the bridge accident before they make this a permanent city of homes.

D. J. K.

SATAN REBUKES SIN.

Sir: E. C. Howell, who signs himself "late superintendent of works," takes the "Hon." D. W. Higgins to task for his alleged sympathy with the government buildings contractors. Mr. Howell was a well paid employee of the late government, not especially beloved by the contractors or workmen on the parliament buildings, and under the circumstances he might without accusation of failure in duty remain decently silent. Does he expect a further employment, or is that wished for bonus to be increased by his present loud-mouthed partisanship? If the present government, who have a short innings to look forward to, further employ him it is because of his ebullience against the ex-premier. So far as the next government of British Columbia is concerned, Mr. Howell need not be considered.

DIGNITY.

Stop that Cough! Take warning. It may lead to Consumption. See bottle of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Sold by all druggists.

VERY TEMPTING MINES

Price of Le Roi Stock Advancing With Each Delay in Completing the Transfer.

British Rivalry for Control of the Minority Stock—Smelter for Sayward.

The Spokane Spokesman-Review of the 12th inst. says:

"It is mighty uncertain now whether the British America Corporation will ever again be in a position to secure the minority's stock in the Le Roi company," said Colonel Turner today. "We gave the British America Corporation an option several days ago on our holdings at the rate of \$8.12 1/2 per share. The negotiations included slightly more than 200,000 shares, the exact figure, I think, was something less than 204,100. The block comprised the holdings of Senator Turner and W. J. Harris, as well as my own and several others. It was a three-day option and expired on Friday noon. The British America Corporation did not take it up. The officials told us that Whitaker Wright himself would be here in about a month and would personally conclude the purchase. If Whitaker Wright ever gets the stock he will have to pay considerably more than \$8.12 1/2 per share for it. It can't be had now for less than \$8.50, and it is not certain that Mr. Wright can get it for even that figure."

"Why can't Mr. Wright buy the stock for that figure if anybody can?" "Well, for one thing," said the colonel, "the stock is now an option to London people who, it is understood, do not look with any particular friendliness towards Mr. Wright, and I fancy that they will take it up. The option is for the full block of shares owned by the minority and the price is \$8.12 1/2 per share. The Londoners wanted the stock and asked us for a price. We told them that they could have it on a basis of \$8.50. We agreed to hold the offer open to them at that figure until the end of the week."

The same paper follows up the story on the 13th as follows:

Colonel Turner's interview on the status of the Le Roi deal wired from Rossland and published in the Spokane-Review yesterday created no small sensation in local Le Roi circles. The members of the Turner faction in the city would not discuss the matter, in fact some of them were of the opinion that the colonel had talked not wisely, but too much and that the effect would not be beneficial.

There are well posted men in the city who fully believe that London syndicates opposed to the Whitaker Wright interests are again seeking to gain control of the minority stock of Le Roi. At first thought the reason for such persons wanting to secure control of the minority of the company involved in litigation as is the Le Roi is not apparent. A reporter sought for enlightenment on that point yesterday and obtained it from one of the small stockholders of the Turner faction.

"You see," he began, as he leaned over the table confidentially, "the 'Whittaker Wright group,' as our English cousins in London designate the London & Globe Corporation and the B. A. C. is not a prime favorite over there. Mr. Wright, like every successful man, has bitter enemies. If the market can be manipulated to his disadvantage his enemies will not hesitate to put up thousands of good gold to accomplish it. The B. A. C. shares are low, quoting at about 16-17. Their rise depends upon the securing of the Le Roi mine as a whole and not simply the majority stock with a Washington state injunction tied to it. The market is stagnant, waiting for the outcome of the present negotiations. The high officials of the corporation have been put to serious straits to explain to the anxious public why the Le Roi has not been acquired. No doubt, you have noticed the speech which Lord Dufferin made to the stockholders of the London & Globe the other day, in which he made some queer assertions regarding the Le Roi transactions."

"Well, all this goes to show that the B. A. C. future depends much upon the outcome of the Le Roi deal. The London & Globe Corporation and the B. A. C. stock depends on the Le Roi. Let Le Roi go and a few points and B. A. C. goes tumbling at a fearful rate. You see therefore that the purchasers may run B. A. C. down until it is in a panic condition and may buy it at their own figures, practically. Then the Le Roi stock may be turned over to the B. A. C. and the stock of the latter will go soaring to the immense profit of the manipulators. It is a game which requires considerable ready cash, but the cash is forthcoming, and I am persuaded that the deal will go through. The conditions in London are such that the B. A. C. stock will be readily manipulated as I have outlined."

LORD DUFFERIN'S SPEECH.

The speech which Lord Dufferin made to the shareholders of the London & Globe, referred to in the interview, contains the following concerning the holdings of that corporation which is the co-partner of the B. A. C. in British Columbia properties: "I may now refer briefly to our interests in British America. As you are aware, we have a very large interest in the British America Corporation. It was announced in the prospectus of that company that we would co-operate with them, and as a matter of fact, we have taken a joint and equal interest in the East and West Le Roi and Columbia-Kootenay groups, as well as in the Le Roi itself. This co-partnership is mutually advantageous, as the British America Corporation could not handle them all alone. Great good fortune has followed us here, and these groups have developed in a very promising manner. Numerous cables from the resident director and the chief engineer announcing one rich strike after another in the groups, and the discovery of reefs as

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much as 35 feet wide, have been received, and the latest of these says: "On the present appearance and prospects of development work we will have four Le Rois." (Applause.) In reference to the Le Roi mine, you as well as ourselves have no doubt heard many rumors, some of them of the most fanciful character. This is a matter which intimately concerns the British America Corporation as well as ourselves, and you will be glad to hear something in reference to the mine. The facts, then, are, that the British America Corporation did buy the Le Roi mine and interest in the mine, and that the directors of the corporation, as well as ourselves, and the whole agreement for sale of the property was called verbal, in order that it might be incorporated into the power of attorney given by the directors in America to their colleagues here, whom they had sent over for the express purpose of arranging the sale of the mine. When this contract was signed under this power of attorney the fact of the purchase was communicated to the shareholders. Afterwards, on a legal technicality, it was found that the contract of sale might be impeached, and so the British America Corporation and our company decided to purchase the shares at a proportionate price, instead of the mine itself. The British America Corporation and ourselves consequently now control about 400,000 out of a total of 500,000 shares (applause), and some three-fourths of these are already actually paid for.

"We expect to acquire other shares shortly," said our chief engineer, Mr. Carlyle, "and we are already in possession of the property and is actively developing same on a large scale. We are advised that the Le Roi mine has greatly increased in value in the hands of our engineer since the original contract for purchase was made. These are the facts as to this great mine, the Le Roi, and I am quite satisfied that the shareholders of both the London & Globe Company and the British America Corporation may safely leave them to be dealt with by the directors of those companies."

SMELTER AT SAYWARD.

Waneta, B. C., Oct. 16.—Last week James Breen and H. C. Bellinger, of the Northport smelter, were at Sayward, four miles above this place, looking over the location in the interests of the British America Corporation of Rossland, which is said to contemplate the erection of a smelter there. The interest in the location was taken by the visit at the time by the people here, but now the rumor that the smelter is to be built forthwith is confirmed in a measure by the presence here today of General C. S. Warren, of Spokane, and H. D. Merry, of Rossland, who are both connected with the B. A. C. The men have been looking over the same ground in connection with the B. A. C. It is believed here that a smelter will be built either at Sayward or Port Shepherd. The only thing that will bother is to obtain good lime for a flux.

THE YMR MINES.

Favorable Attention Attracted by Their Exhibit at Spokane Fair.

A large chunk of ore weighing upwards of 150 pounds in the centre of the Ymir exhibit at the fruit fair is from the famous Ymir mine which is the leading property in this lively young B. C. county. This property is owned by the London & Globe Corporation, which is a close corporation and does not say much about its property. A report was made July 1st last to the company by Mr. Kendall, a mining engineer employed to inspect the mine, showing that the ore contained 16,400 tons of gold, valued at \$1,125,200. The manager, J. Roderick Robertson, of Nelson, is authority for the statement that the average assay across a 35-foot ledge for the week ending August 13, was \$155 per ton. The property is being equipped with a 40-stamp mill.

The Ymir display is a notable one. It comprises specimens from 40 mines, and it is impossible here to name them all or to describe the values they contain. The exhibit is in charge of D. A. Cameron, who has spent nearly two years in the camp, and who is thoroughly acquainted with all its properties great and small and he takes much pleasure in explaining the exhibit to visitors. The display is the only catalogue exhibit in the building. The catalogue tells what development has been done upon each property, what the assay values are of width of ledge, name of owner and other important facts. From the catalogue the following statements are culled:

"Two years ago but little was known of this famous mineral belt. During the fall of 1896 considerable excitement was caused in the district by the rich discovery of high grade ore found on the Ymir mine by the London & Globe Corporation. Since that time such properties as the Ymir, Puerto Rico, Dundee, Tamarac, Bullion, Jubilee, Porcupine, Wren, Blackcock, Wilcox, Tennessie and Elise have been eagerly sought after by foreign as well as local companies with great gratifying results that to-day Ymir is acknowledged by mining men as the most promising mining camp in British Columbia. The companies owning the Ymir, Puerto Rico and Dundee mines are at present busy with the construction of stamp mills and concentrators at their respective mines, and upon reliable authority it can be safely stated that the Ymir, Puerto Rico and Dundee will be shipping mines by the first day of November of this year. This is a remarkable record for so young a camp.

so far, and further stated that there is a great possibility of the Dundee becoming a remarkably rich mine.

"From careful observation, after examining the different mines in operation throughout the camp, it is safe to say that within one year, the Ymir will have at the least 100 shipping mines.

"We have had no wildcat boom. The camp has steadily improved upon the merits of its mines.

"The town of Ymir has a population of 1,000 souls. The different lines of trade and business are all represented. There are nine first-class hotels, four general stores, three barber shops, one bank one drug store, a public school, two churches and one newspaper. Situated on the banks of the Salmon River, on all sides surrounded by high mountains, the grandeur of the scenery is sublime and the healthy climate unsurpassed.

"It will be noticed that the character of the ore is varied. It is a peculiarity of the Ymir camp that high values in gold are found in ores carrying zinc blende, galena, iron, and copper pyrites. The surface showings, we invite the attention of mining investors to the wonderful resources of the Ymir mining district, and we feel satisfied that upon personal examination you will find that this pamphlet does not overrepresent the future possibilities of the Ymir camp."

All the properties mentioned above and many more are represented in the display, which occupies a central position in the fair, where it attracts the attention of every visitor. The specimens are not meagre little scraps of ore, but huge chunks weighing over 100 pounds in many cases. A notable display is from the Puerto Rico mine on Barrett creek, which is being equipped with a stamp mill. This ore is 86 per cent. free milling. Smelter returns on a 20-ton shipment gave \$85 per ton in gold.

The Tamarac is another leading property represented by a fine showing. The mine is two miles above Ymir and is owned by the Kenneth Gold Mining Co., of Rossland. A 20-stamp mill is to be erected on the mine. The ore averages \$90 in gold from a large number of assays as reported by the company.

Spokane capital is not much interested in Ymir. The Flossie R. mine is a notable exception, however. It is owned by the Salmon River and Porcupine Gold Mining Company of this city. A choice share in the mine is being offered at \$100 in gold from a large number of assays as reported by the company.

OMINECA MINES.

An Old Prospector Gives His Impressions of the Present Hydraulic Mining Operations.

Through the courtesy of A. H. Owen, whose home is at Mammette, but who has since early days packed and explored much, we are able to give the following description of the section of country which he has this season visited. His statements are absolutely reliable.

Leaving Astoria on May 25, last, Mr. Owen went through by easy stages to Stoney creek, and there, leaving the old telegraph trail, took the Manson creek trail to Omineca. He arrived at Manson creek, where Col. Wright with a little interest in the matter, was looking over the work of opening up the Ottawa company's ground for working with hydraulic elevators. Mr. Owens is an old miner and has visited and worked in many mines, and states that in his experience as a miner he has never seen as good work done as has been done by the Ottawa company in opening up their ground. Nothing has been slighted and everything that is done, from building a cabin to the big four mile ditch and flume that will carry 2,500 miners' inches of water is in a thoroughly good condition. Col. Wright will, Mr. Owen states, be able to start his plant early next season, and as to the results of operation where the company will first begin in Kzore gulch, he also states that there is not the slightest doubt of good results. It is an immensely rich proposition, and this proposition is being worked on a large scale, and an abundance of water to work it and the gold is in the ground.

On Manson creek, Lost creek, Germanson creek, and Black Jack gulch, the Victoria company have valuable acre of ground. Some of this ground is being worked on Manson creek by Jack Kavanagh on lay. This ground has at present no water system, but is exceptionally rich. One pan that Mr. Owen saw panned at of the bank at this place gave \$1.50. Mr. Kavanagh told Mr. Owen that he would average through five cents to the pan. As above stated there is no water on the ground for working to any advantage. The Victoria company, through its agent, Capt. Black, holds a very large amount of water, said to be 13,000 inches through four miles, and as Mr. Owen will prevent much other valuable hydraulic ground from being taken up, as no water is now available in his immediate section.

Mr. Owen located for himself and associates, Messrs. Hodson, Webb and Lyne, eight abandoned creek claims, each one half an acre. With the greater the latter being on Boulder creek, which is about eight miles east of Manson creek. Mr. More, of California, also located on this creek. These ledges carry, according to Mr. Owen's assays, from \$40 to \$60 in silver and gold to the ton, as shown by three assays. The hydraulic ground located by Mr. Owen, on an average of he gravel so far as he could judge will show a splendid result, actual tests showing three cents to the pan in many places, but Mr. Owen says, wishing to be conservative, he will put it at \$1 per acre. With the greater ledge of 1,000 inches he recorded, which cost him the sum of \$380, he calculates himself and associates as having a highly valuable and immensely large hydraulic property. It is one that will cost money to pen up, but when done will be a hydraulic mine practically inexhaustible—Ascent Mining Journal.

Catarah Curd. A car head and sweet breath secured with Silob's Catarah Remedy. It is the best for \$2 and guaranteed an absolute cure. Sold by Cyrus H. Howes.

Their gentle action and good effect on the system really make them a perfect little pill. They please those who use them. Carter's Little Liver Pills may well be termed "Perfection."

COAL, Nut Coal - \$4.25
Lump " - 5.50
Nunn, Holand & Co.
Corner Bina St. and Pender Avenue
Saturday Matinee.

OUT FOR THE WINTER

Steamer Danube Arrives From the North With a Hundred Passengers.

Men Who Were on the Domville on Her Long Voyage Up the Yukon River.

One of the last big parties who will come from the Yukon valley this fall reached here yesterday on the steamer Danube. There were over 100 passengers on the Danube, half of whom are out from Dawson, the others being picked up at the various ports between Skagway and Victoria, because the vessel called at all the Alaska and British Columbia ports. The Danube brought from the British Columbia ports 18,000 cases of salmon, while her chief cargo from Skagway was gold dust brought out by the fortunate miners and traders. Pursar Bishop estimates that there was a quarter of a million dollars on board in dust and drafts, pretty well divided among fifty men. Mr. William Munroe, of this city, who took in a stock of provisions and has secured several claims, was among the returning party and Mr. M. Hamburger, another Victoria trader, also returned. Of the miners Dr. Bonner, of Ontario, and his partner, Charles Miller, brought out about \$50,000, and S. G. Lawton about half that much. The other sacks ran all the way from \$20,000 to a few hundred dollars. The Klondikers had travelled from Dawson to White Horse on the steamer Domville, taking fourteen days to make the trip. She is the deepest draught vessel that has made the trip and being without a pilot most of the distance, was frequently in trouble. The steamer Willie Irving was due to arrive at White Horse two days later than the Domville, taking fourteen days to make the trip. She is the deepest draught vessel that has made the trip and being without a pilot most of the distance, was frequently in trouble. The steamer Willie Irving was due to arrive at White Horse two days later than the Domville, taking fourteen days to make the trip. She is the deepest draught vessel that has made the trip and being without a pilot most of the distance, was frequently in trouble.

The Victoria-Yukon Company are getting ready to close down their mill at Bennett and a number of the men and horses came down on the Danube to winter here.

There was also quite a party from Atlin lake, including Mrs. Jonathan Merrifield, of this city, who went in to the new diggings with another woman as a companion and secured claims.

At Wrangell a number of men who came down the Stikine on rafts and small boats boarded the steamer. Snow has fallen on the summit between Glenora and Teslin, and the miners encamped on the upper Stikine are getting ready to take their outfit over on the snow.

The Danube had considerable bad weather on the trip, heavy rains and snow prevailing. On Friday she left the ice czar with the smallest Samson in tow in Lowe inlet. The czar is towing the Samson from the Stikine to the Fraser river. Spratt's Ark is still at Port Simpson and nothing could be seen of the wreck of the Boscewitz. It is thought that she slipped off the rocks into deep water.

Severe Headaches

Resulting from Catarrh Cause Great Suffering

The Great Blood Purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures.

Sufferers from any disease caused by impure blood should never be discouraged about taking Hood's Sarsaparilla because other medicines have failed to give relief. Remember Hood's Sarsaparilla cures when all others fail. Read this statement:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: "Dear Sirs:—I think it my duty to let you know what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me. I was suffering with severe headaches daily and also with catarrh. One day a paper was left at my house and in looking it over I read of your great medicine's value to my fellow sufferers. I reasoned that if it cured them, why would it not cure me, although I must own I had some doubts about it, as I

Had Tried So Many

so-called cures which had failed even to relieve me. At last I procured a bottle and after taking all the medicine the headaches had left me and my catarrh trouble was much better. I continued taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and have derived so much benefit from it that I would advise any one troubled with impure blood to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier. I feel better now than I have for years, thanks to Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. E. GREY, 27 St. Nicholas St., Toronto, Ontario.

Hood's Pills Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c

A. O. U. W. HALL

YATES STREET.

CLARA MATHES'

COMEDIANS

In a series of the latest and most amusing farces and dramas, with all objectionable features carefully eliminated.

Commencing Wednesday, Oct. 19th, the strongest of comedy dramas

"PASSION'S SLAVE"

Vancouver News-Advertiser, Thursday, 13. The performance of Passion's Slave was given with all the snap and go that marked the former production of the play, Passion's Slave. The company appeared to advantage and gave such an excellent performance all round that it was difficult to single out any particular one for special praise. The play is one of interesting situations and strong climaxes, and the humorous portion is extremely clever. The company has shown good taste in the selection of its plays, and Passion's Slave is one of the best it has yet given. Special features and entire change of programme nightly.

Admission, 15c.; reserved seats, 30c. and 50c. Seats on sale at Lombard's Music Store, 307 Street.

Doors open at 7:30, commencing at 8:15. Saturday Matinee.

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Throws the human machinery out of gear and renders it more susceptible to prevalent ailments. After a "Muggy" period the first cold day "Strikes Home," unless the system is well fortified by strengthening stimulative nourishment, of which the most perfect form is

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